



THE GLEICHEN CALL

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GLEICHEN, ALBERTA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1916

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Pte. Percy Kingsmith Writes of His Doings

Queenstown Notes

By JOHN GLAMBECK

Allen Lindsey has received the following interesting letter from France, dated December 12, 1915.

Dear Lindsey:-

No doubt you will be surprised to hear from me, but I just remembered I spent last Xmas. night with you and yours so the eve of my second Xmas. in the army, my thoughts turned to the first one, hence this epistle on my part.

We have just had a bath and a church parade this morning so you may say I have been purified both internally and externally.

We go in and out of the trenches every so often and we are not allowed to say where we are or when we go in and out, but needless to say we are out at present.

Well, how are the I.O.O.F. and the K. of P.'s progressing? I often wish I could drop in for an evening.

Well, this is an awful country to live in or to be in. It is composed of mud and water. The mud is of two varieties the nice sticky sort that is about as thick as bread dough and when you sink into it up to the knees you are liable to leave a boot behind you. The other kind is a sort of liquid mud like slap jack dough and when you are passing horses or ambulances on the road you get a nice shower bath.

When we are at home in the front line we have dugouts which are very damp and inhabited by little strangers who crawl, run, jump and play baseball over your sleeping features. The dugouts have a fondness for caving in at most inconvenient times and then we have to camp under the stars or at least under the sky, as it is raining most of the time and the stars are not visible.

At times Mr. Fritz shows a most nasty temper and throws shrapnel, whiz-bangs and rifle grenades at us, which upset us and we are forced to return the compliment and generally give him a few more than he gives us.

Just for luck I have to come back to (must not tell you where) for the rations each day and as our subterranean road is out of order I come across country, and so does everyone else and once in a while we are spotted and then bang comes a shell and we give a good imitation of a gopher doing an underground exit. It is really surprising what a small hole I can crawl into, but then I am a lot thinner now than in the anti-bellum days. In fact two straws placed upright side by side would furnish excellent cover from view, if not from fire. There are now only three of us Gleichenites whom I know of in the regiment who are in the firing line now, and they are Bert Woods, Frank Vigar and myself. The Weddell boys are sewing shoes for the soldiers and Tommy Woodland is on the the divisional sanitary force. As you are doubtless aware Frank Vigar was slightly wounded a while back, but he is now on the job again. All the other boys are O. K.

Must bring this hot air to a conclusion. Remember me to all the boys and the girls, too. Hoping you are all well and with the best regards.

Yours sincerely,
PERCY KINGSMITH.

You should see the new pocket knives just received by the Gleichen Trading Company at all prices from 25c to \$3.50.

Masquerade Ball and Box Social

A Queenstown Booster

The ladies of the Red Cross have now practically completed all arrangements for the masquerade ball and basket social for next Tuesday evening—January 25th—and already have disposed of a number of tickets. They have not only secured prizes for the best ladies and gentlemen's costumes and the most comic for each sex and a special for the best home-made costume, but one for the best decorated basket. Now you bachelors here's a chance to get something better than mother used to make.

On November 9th the ferry stopped running and at that time practically only half the crop had been threshed.

As all farmers have a number of bills due early in the fall and generally being hounded to death in order to pay up, they tried to haul loads to Bassano, Lomond, Vulcan and Gleichen all the way around by the bridge. Distances varying from 25 to 45 miles involving a two day's trip. I have described some of those trails so it is hardly necessary to say anything more, but those long trips have certainly cut down the profit on wheat to a great extent. Horses have been killed on the road, wagons broken, etc. Perhaps the most serious accident of the season happened a couple weeks of ago when a six-horse team and two wagons, belonging to Wm. Robertson went down the big hill at the Gleichen bridge. It appears that the neck yoke broke on top of the hill and that the brakes refused to work, thus plunging horses, wagons and driver down hill at a tremendous speed, landing in a heap in Little Axe's potato patch, killing one horse and hurting the others, cutting the driver badly and smashing all the wheels of the wagons, a total loss of several hundred dollars.

When the river finally froze over around Xmas, a new difficulty arose. It appears that the water was high when the river first began to freeze and when the water went down later it left great mountains of ice on both sides that had great tunnels or openings underneath that would not hold up a load. It made little difference when the weather turned colder. It did not improve that soft ice and quite a few farmers who tried to cross went into the holes and had their wagons broken. At last the farmers appealed to the provincial government for assistance to cut a trail through the ice and for the past week the government has had a force of men cutting ice so the trail over the river is now passable. But now we are up against a new trouble as it has snowed just enough to spoil the wagon trail but not enough to use sleighs. Of course we are also up against the car shortage. Still as every body has built granaries in Cluny we could ship sometime in the future if we can only get the grain hauled in before spring.

Gleichen Grain Market

SPRING WHEAT

1 Northern	\$1.04
2 Northern	1.01
3 Northern	.96
4 Northern	.90
5 Northern	.78
6 Northern	.69
Feed	.64
2 C. W. Oats	.34
Ex. 1 Feed Oats	.31
3 Barley	.41
4 Barley	.39
Feed	.31
1 Nor. West. Flax	.81.94
2 Can. West	1.91
3 "	1.69

For high class Razors go to the Gleichen Trading Company, all prices from \$1 up to \$5.

My, oh, dear! there are so many things on Tuesday night that it is really necessary that the grand march start at 8:30—and it will if there are only a dozen present—now get busy.

The prizes will be awarded early, and all will be

required to unmask promptly at 10:30, then all may join in the good time.

T. H. Beach has kindly consented to act as auctioneer and Messrs. J. J. Marshall and Sergt. Irvine as masters of ceremonies and Mrs. Trainor and her

orchestra will supply the music. All the old time dances

will be put on the program and a general good time is assured.

The extremely cold weather of the past week and the shortage of cars has brought the elevator receipts low for the past week, there being only 4,875 bushels of wheat and 2,212 of oats taken in, totaling 595,245 for the season. Only four cars were shipped from here this week and one from Stobart, making a total of 300 cars from Gleichen and 18 from Stobart.

However, the Farmers Elevator is making an effort to relieve the situation of storage a little and already have lumber, gravel, etc., on hand to construct an additional elevator which Manager Bruce Awrey states will not be as high as the company's present elevator but will hold very nearly as much.

As will be seen by our market report all grain has advanced the past week, No. 1 Northern reaching \$1.04 on the streets of Gleichen yesterday morning.

IN MEMORIUM

The death of Mrs. Ira Miller at Queenstown last Thursday morning January 13th, is particularly sad as she leaves to mourn her loss a husband and family of five children, ranging from twenty years to six weeks of age—four boys and an infant daughter—three of the boys being under 10 years, she also leaves her brother Lawrence Irvine of Queenstown and her father and two half sisters who reside in Indiana, as well as many friends throughout the Queenstown district and elsewhere.

The cause of her death is attributed to pneumonia and it is said she passed away most peacefully seeming only to fall asleep.

Her husband naturally was quite distracted over her loss but many kind friends came to his assistance and helped him in every way possible in his great bereavement, Mrs. Leavill taking charge of the infant girl.

Mrs. Page Bros. brought the remains to Gleichen the following day where it was prepared by Geo. W. Evans and shipped Saturday evening to Wanatchee, Wash., being accompanied by Mr. Miller, his four boys and Mr. H. S. Leavill and also by Mr. J. J. Aasgard as far as far as Calgary, the latter returning here on Monday. Mr. Leavill intends visiting his relatives before returning.

None but those who have sat in the shadow of a great bereavement can weigh such a sorrow as this. There is no language at our command by which the writer can fittingly portray the sadness of the husband and children. Life will never be quite the same to those who knew her, while those who were nearest to her will long for her with unutterable longings—long for a mother's counsel and advice and a wife's gentle and loving sympathy. She was a woman of strong Christian character, patient, loving and self-sacrificing.

For razor straps, brushes, shaving soap, etc., go to the Gleichen Trading Company.

Sergt. T. Irvine has received word officially that Sergt.-Major Robert Collins, of the Strathcona horse, was killed in action in September last while in charge of a squadron at the front. He was stationed at Gleichen with the R. N. W. M. P. for a year and left here in 1912 for the southern States and when war was declared hearing that the Mounted Police were forming a battalion offered his services. Then learning such was not the case he left at once for England and enlisted. While here he made many friends and was a very popular and an efficient officer. His death will be greatly regretted throughout this district.

stock in time to come.

Now, then, when Queenstown can boast of such a record it deserves to be boosted. There are other districts that have been boosted altogether too much, perhaps by people whose interest lay in boosting them. Some of these districts should never have been opened up for farming and a good many settlers in those districts are now sorry they settled there. In Queenstown practically all the vacant land that has been sold the last few years has been bought by residents or their relatives or friends which goes to show that the farmers living here have faith in the country and it ought to be the very best guarantee to anyone seeking a new home that Queenstown is the place to locate.

JOHN GLAMBECK

Coming Events

Jan. 25—Masquerade ball,

Jan. 22—T. H. Beach's Monthly auction sale.

Feb. 1—G. S. Warren, Ouelletteville auction sale.

Women's Institute—First Wednesday in each month:

Monday—Ad. changes required by noon at CALL office.

Every Monday—Oddfellows.

Every Thursday—K. of P.

First Tuesday after the full of the moon—Regular meeting of Gleichen Lodge No. 36, A. E. & A. M.

The first soldier's wedding to take place in Gleichen was solemnized by the Rev. Mr. Gandier at 12 o'clock, Saturday morning, Jan. 15th, when he united in bonds of holy matrimony Private Ernest Keyes, of the 56th battalion and Miss E. Celia, youngest daughter of Mr. George Moss, at the home of Private and Mrs. Arthur Roberts.

The happy young couple left yesterday for Calgary carrying with them the best wishes of a host of friends.

It is with deep regret we report the death of the Rev. Stanley Stocken, which occurred at Calgary on Sunday last, Jan. 16th, the funeral taking place on Tuesday, services being held in St. Stephen's church in that city by Archdeacon Tim and the remains being interred in the Union cemetery. Strange as it may seem, his demise was not known in Gleichen until after the funeral and even now little is known of this sad occurrence, which is undoubtedly due to the great sorrow of his immediate relatives.

What a pleasant change in the weather.

FOR SALE—south half of section 31 tp. 18 rg. 20, \$20 per acre, \$1000 cash down. Balance 3 years at 6 per cent interest. Apply John Glambeck, Queenstown, Alta. 30ft

LOST OR STOLEN—1 red yearling heifer, brand VVJ left ribs. 1 roan yearling steer V brand GR right ribs. Finder please notify H. M. Taylor, Cluny, Alta. 41

SAFE INVESTMENTS

The Anglo-French War Bonds at present yield about 6 1/2 %. They can be had in denominations of \$100 and upwards. Why not carry your SAVINGS in these Bonds which are SECURE and immediately SALEABLE?

Through the medium of our private leased wires we buy and sell on commission, for cash or on margin, all classes of stocks and bonds—also grain—on the Winnipeg, Montreal, New York and Chicago Exchanges. Correspondence invited.

Loughheed & Taylor, Limited
STOCK BROKERS

CALGARY

CANADA

MISCELLANEOUS

Notices under this heading 25 words or under 50c for one issue and 3 issues for \$1. Over 25 words one cent a word charged for each insertion.

Horses and Cattle lost and found, for sale and wanted; Seed Grain for sale and wanted; Land to sell, rent or buy, and any other of a similar nature will get quick results by being published under this heading.

Brand reading notices \$1.50 for each animal, three insertions. Over 25 words 1 cent per word extra each issue.

In order to insure publication CASH MUST accompany each notice

FOR SALE—Some good prolific sows that had big litters last year, bred for early spring. T. W. Snowden, Ouelletteville, P. O. 45

FOR SALE—Marquis wheat bred up from Dr. Saunders selected. Grown on clean summer fallow, free from admixtures of other wheat, yielded 64 bushels to the acre and weighs out the granary 68 lbs. per measured bushel. Will take Cluny track price for a few hundred bushels at my farm, to make room. T. W. Snowden, Ouelletteville, Alta. 45

FOR SALE—The south east 1/4 sec. 21, T. 19, R. 21, the John Mason place, all broke except 20 acres, fenced, good house, stable, well, etc. Price \$20 per acre, cash down \$1000, balance 4 years. Mortgage of \$1400 due Jan. 1st 1917. Apply to John Glambeck, Milo, P. O. Alta. 44

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FOR SALE—50 tons of wheat hay at \$4.55 per ton, Apply N. N. Hayes Gleichen. 40

FOR SALE—South East 1/4, 31 18 20, \$20 per acre \$500 down balance 5 years Emil Korn, 2013 Cortez St. Chicago, Ill. 48

FOR SALE—A few young sows in pig. Apply Wm. Brown and Son Queenstown. 44

GIRL WANTED—For light house work. Apply C. J. Gaudaur, Gleichen. 44

FILMS or plates developed. Printing done. All work guaranteed first class. See F. A. Williams, Box 50 Gleichen. 48

THRESHING OUTFIT—For sale Case Separator, new 28-46. Gas pull engine 15.30, in good repair. Having finished my own threshing I will sell my outfit cheap for cash or half cash and balance on security. George Nelson, Box 22, Gleichen. 32tf

STRAYED—from ranch of Casper Bartsch, one dark bay gelding, fore top clipped, white spot on head, 5 years old, branded JG joined together on the right jaw, weighs about 1500 lbs. Has been missing over a year. \$10 reward for information leading to recovery. Apply to Jos. Desjardine, Box 101, Gleichen. 15tf

LOST OR STOLEN—Brown mare, small white spot on forehead, 5 years old, branded JD joined together on the right jaw, weighs about 1500 lbs. Has been missing over a year. \$10 reward for information leading to recovery. Apply to Jos. Desjardine, Box 101, Gleichen. 15tf

WITHIN
THE LAWBY MARVIN DANA
(Copyright)

(Continued)

stretch of ill lighted streets, crossed some railroad tracks to a pier, over which she hurried to the far end, where it projected out to the fiercer currents of the Hudson. There, without giving herself a moment's pause for reflection or hesitation, she leaped out as far as her strength permitted into the coil of waters. But in that final second natural terror in the face of death overcame the lethargy of despair—a shrill burst from her lips.

On the side of the pier a man had just tied up a motorboat. He stood up in alarm at the cry and was just in time to gain a glimpse of a white face under the dim moonlight as it swept down with the tide, two rods beyond him. He threw off his coat and sprang far out after the drifting body. He came to it in a few furious strokes and caught it.

Then began the savage struggle to save her and himself. The currents tore at him wrathfully, but he fought against them with all the fierceness of his nature. What saved the two of them was the violent temper of the man. Always it had been the demon to set him afame. His rage mounted and gave him new power in the battle. Under the urge of it he conquered and at last brought himself and his charge to the shore.

Mary revived to clear consciousness, which was at first inclined toward hysteria, but this phase yielded soon under the sympathetic ministrations of the man. His rather low voice was soothing to her tired soul, and his whole air was at once masterful and gently tender. When finally she was able to stand and to walk with the support of his arm she went forward slowly at his side without so much even as a question of whither.

Joe Garson had performed, perhaps, his first action with no thought of self at the back of it. He had risked his life to save that of a stranger. The sensation was at once novel and thrilling. Since it was so agreeable he meant to prolong the glow of self-satisfaction by continuing to care for this wifely of his life she remained.

She had been reared in a criminal family, which must excuse much. Long ago she had lost track of her father. Her mother she had never known. Her one relation was a brother of high standing as a pickpocket. One principal reason of her success in leading on men to make fools of themselves over her, to their everlasting regret afterward, lay in the fact that in spite of all the gross irregularities of her life she remained a wifely model.

The girl saw in Mary Turner the possibilities of a ladylike personality that might mean much financial profit in the devious ways of which she was a mistress. With the frankness characteristic of her, she proceeded to paint glowing pictures of a future shared to the undoing of ardent and fatuous swains. Mary Turner hastened with curiosity, but she was in no wise moved to follow such a life, even though it did not necessitate anything worse than a fraudulent playing at love. So, she steadfastly continued her refusal. She would live straight.

"You will find that you are up against an awful frost," Aggie would declare brutally.

Mary found the prophecy true. Back in New York she experienced a poverty more ravaging than any she had known in those five years of her working in the store. She had been absolutely penniless for two days, and without food through the gnawing hours, when she found employment in a milliner's shop. Followed a blessed interval in which she worked contentedly, happy over the meagre stipend since it served to give her shelter and food honestly earned.

The police informed Mary's employer concerning her record as a convict, and she was at once discharged. The unfortunate victim of the law came perilously close to despair then. Yet, her spirit triumphed, and again she persevered in that resolve to live straight. She found a cheap position in a cheap shop, only to be again persecuted by the police, so that she speedily lost the place.

A third time she obtained work and there, after a little, she told her employer, a candy manufacturer in a small way, the truth as to her having been in prison. The man had a kindly heart and he ran little risk, so he allowed her to remain. When the police called his attention to the girl's criminal record he paid no heed to their advice against retaining her services. The police brought pressure to bear on the man. They even called in the assistance of Edward Gilder himself, who obligingly wrote a very severe letter to the girl's employer. In the end, though unwillingly enough, he dismissed Mary from his service.

It was then that despair did come upon the girl. She had tried with all the strength of her to live straight. Yet despite her innocence, the world would not let her live according to her own conscience. It demanded that she be the criminal it had branded her, if she were to live at all. She still walked the streets falteringly, seeking some place, but her heart was gone from the quest. Came an hour when she thought of the river and was glad. So she went through the long

DANGER SIGNALS.

No engineer would be mad enough to run by the flag which signaled danger. What the danger was he might not understand, but he would take no chances. It is different with the average man or woman. They attempt constantly to run by the danger signals of nature, and that attempt costs thousands of lives every year. When the appetite becomes irregular or entirely gives out, when sleep is troubled and broken, when there is a loss of flesh, when there is a constant feeling of dullness and languor, nature is hoisting the danger signal. The stomach and its allied organs are failing in their work and the body is losing the nutrition on which its strength depends.

Such a condition calls for the prompt use of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It is the world's proved blood purifier. It's not a secret remedy for its ingredients are printed on the wrapper. Start to take it to-day and before another day has passed, the impurities of the blood will begin to leave your body through the liver, kidneys, bowels and skin, and in a few days you will know by your steadier nerves, firmer step, keener mind, brighter eyes and clearer skin that the bad blood is passing out and new, rich, pure blood is filling your arteries. The same good blood will cause pimples, acne, eczema and all skin eruptions to dry up and disappear. It's a tonic and body builder. Get it to-day in either liquid or tablet form or write Dr. Pierce, Invalids' Hotel, Buffalo, N. Y., for medical advice.



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CHEW "PAY ROLL" TOBACCO

A BRIGHT TOBACCO OF THE FINEST QUALITY

10 CENTS PER PLUG

No Reason to be Discouraged

Speech by Winston Churchill in the House of Commons

There is no reason to be discouraged about the progress of the war. We are passing through a bad time now, and it will probably be worse before it is better, but that it will be better, if we only endure and persevere. I have no doubt whatever. (Cheers). The odd wars were decided by their epidemics rather than by their tendencies. In this war the tendencies are far more important than the epidemics. Without winning any sensational victories we may win this war. We may win it even during a continuance of extremely disappointing and vexatious events. It is not necessary for us to win the war to push the German lines back over all the territory they have absorbed, or to pierce them. While the German lines extend far beyond their frontier, and while their flag flies over conquered capitals and subjugated provinces, while all the appearances of military success attend her arms, Germany may be defeated more fatally in the second or third year of the war than if the allied armies had entered Berlin in the first. (Cheers).

Our well-established command of the seas, and the rapid and enormous success in getting free of German soil. After walking south to the German boundary line, he turned around and made his way clear across the kaiser's dominions, until he reached Denmark. Part of the time he travelled in government trains and had many long and interesting conversations with German officers and others.

Arriving at Copenhagen, Major Anderson got in touch with the British consul who arranged for his journey to London through Sweden and Norway.

Major Anderson is at the present time making a report to the British government on conditions in Germany. He reports that the press of the country is muzzled and that the people hear nothing but stories of increasingly important German victories. As a result they are still very confident. Nevertheless they have become very tired of the war and there is a general longing for peace.

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Planning for the Season's Work

By A. P. Marshall, Niagara Falls, Canada, Breeder Niagara White Wyandottes

If the breeders are not right the best equipment in the world will never produce what the breeder is looking for. We might go on and enumerate a number of things that anyone who will consider the matter seriously could not help but think particularly bear on their own particular case. The reason why so many keep right on making the same unsatisfactory results year after year is because they are really trying to figure out cause and effect as they could see it in their own individual cases and which they could remedied better than anyone could suggest. If anyone who is really trying to make improvement will honestly think the matter out, plan so far as they can and try to outline their work we feel sure it will develop a system that will be bound to help before it was through.

Without some future definite objective it always seems as though very little good result would be possible.

Whether it is to win some show that the breeder has in mind or whether to produce something that will make better results possible the matter of some way or other to bring bigger profits is always a question. It seems clear that unless some such ideal is ever in mind the routine that must be continuously followed when it is planned and worked out will kill the first interest and make the work so commonplace that it will be much neglected and poor results secured just as sure as grass is green.

When we hear of men arranging so that the growing chicks can be fed at 4:30 a.m. and of others giving an extra feed at 10 p.m., surely we can realize that such arrangements must be due to a great ambition to get results and the working out of a plan that will produce just a little better than the man who will not take every precaution that will be helpful in securing the most possible. Heavy milking cattle are probably fed considerably more than poor milkers, but in a great many dairies it has compelled the owners to insert an extra milking so as to take care of the high production of the cows. Left to their own sweet will these same animals would not produce half as they do but the study of the very best producing methods have developed a routine that brings very much increased yearly returns. Many who have chickens could very much improve their returns by giving them just a little thought, planning the work along what they know positively to be better than they are now using and by sticking to sure producing methods have a season that would be full of profitable return and be a real satisfaction.

When a photographer develops a picture he can tell pretty well why it did not come up as it should and the experienced poultryman should be able to see in a general way what has been wrong with the results if he has the breeders before him and the finished product. Of course it is not always so, but so much may be indicated by what is available and that can be seen in the breeders and the product. If the birds have not grown well, it may be due to the breeding stock, the feeding, or the environment. All of these things may be readily determined if the breeder uses any sort of judgment and by planning, however, a repetition of the same difficulties may be avoided.

There is one thing that all can settle as advisable and that is that only the very best birds for the purpose for which they are bred should be retained and that any falling below the requirements be sold or disposed of. This may seem a very strict rule to follow, but anyone who has become accustomed to culling closely appreciates that only when that is done can the best progress be expected. In many dairies where the only requirements of the cows is that they produce a large amount of milk records are kept to see that all cows are keeping above the average. Any falling below an average that is set as essential is sold at once and another taken her place. In large manufacturing plants where everything is running full swing and all machinery going, the question arises if it is not serious loss of production to have poor workers using machines that might produce more with more skilled workers. High production then can only be secured by changing for better workers. It is just the same with the hens. Birds that cannot take their places should be removed for the others to bring the better results possible with them.

Improvement sometimes involves the introduction of some good blood from some reliable breeder. He also is working down his flock to the best working units for his next season's efforts and it pays well to secure what may be wanted as early as possible. It usually means a little better selection. If it is possible to give the breeder a good idea of what is needed in birds, he can do better for while a bird might be better perhaps than another one of the same breed, this bird might be the best breeder to use in another flock on account of his being strong in points where the other flock was lacking. Naturally when a breeder gets an order for a bird at a price he sends the best value he can for the price paid and if he only had a little information might have sent a more useful bird strong in his customer's requirements. Every time the buyer takes the breeder fully into his confidence he should be gathered by it for the breeder shipping birds as he does wants to please every buyer and he can do this better by sending just what the buyer needs than by any other method. His best advertising is in satisfying his customers.

Perhaps the objective may be some show that means the chicks must be got out earlier than they have the past years. Getting the breeders into first class condition so they can produce fertile hatchable eggs with lots of kick in them will be a big factor and this must be giving attention quite a long time before the eggs are needed. Green food and fresh air play such a big part in this that it might not be out of place to point out that they must



Sunlight Soap is made for the housewife's profit, for only thereby can the makers hope to profit. Sunlight Soap makes your work lighter, your clothes whiter, your home brighter. It is mild and pure and does not harm either hands or fabric.

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Sunlight Soap
5 CENTS



Edwardsburg
Crown Brand
Corn Syrup

POUR IT ON PORRIDGE

YOU can't imagine how delicious a dish of Oatmeal Porridge becomes when it is sweetened with "Crown Brand" Corn Syrup. Have it for breakfast to-morrow—watch the kiddies' eyes sparkle with the first spoonful—see how they come for 'more'. Much cheaper than cream and sugar—better for the children, too.

Spread the Bread with "Crown Brand"—serve it on Pancakes and Hot Biscuits, or "Banc Mange and Baked Apples—use it for Candy-Making. "LUXURIA" is a pure white Corn syrup, more delicate in flavor than "Crown Brand". You may prefer it.

ASK YOUR GROCER—IN 2, 5, 10 & 20 LB. TINS.

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Works—Cardinal—Brantford—Port William.
Head Office—Montreal



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TORONTO

Opposite the Union Station. We call it "The House of Comfort," because of the many innovations and modern improvements designed to give our guests "maximum comfort at minimum cost." Then again all of our employees take a personal pride in doing something to add materially to the comfort of our guests. **Rates**—American Plan, \$2.50—\$3.00 per day without bath; \$3.00—\$3.50 per day with bath; also European Plan if preferred. Say "Carls-Rite" to the Red Cap at the station and in one minute your journey has ended.

Thousands Take

Where the Finch Comes In

Victory is Assured for the Allies by
Navy Blockade

Belief that the time has arrived for the allies to begin to define clear and definite terms of peace is expressed by the London Post in an editorial on the ground that there would be less chance of losing in negotiations what has been gained on the sea and on the field.

The Post contends that without selling the skin before killing the bear, it may be assumed for the allies is assured if only because, without undue strain, Great Britain could maintain a naval blockade indefinitely and history has shown that such pressure alone would secure victory.

The newspaper protests strongly against the treaty of commerce which Britain and Denmark, permitting commodities to be re-exported from Denmark to neutral or belligerent countries if shipments to belligerents are not contraband.

Exhausted From Asthma. Many who have these words know the terrible drain upon health and strength, which comes in the train of asthmatic troubles. Many do not realize, however, that there is one true remedy which will surely stop this drain. Dr. J. D. Kellogg's Asthma Remedy is a wonderful check to this enervating ailment. It has a countless record of relief to its credit. It is sold almost everywhere.

Minard's Liniment Cures Garget in Cows.

Canada Now Has 141 Battalions

In the Canadian expeditionary forces there are now no fewer than 141 fully organized battalions.

The next battalion will be the 142nd. The rapid organization of new battalions during the past few weeks has run the number up from 100 to 141, with in two months, thus giving some idea of the immense amount of work devolving on the headquarters staff in officering, equipping and organizing the new units which are now being authorized, at the rate of six or seven per week. Many of these battalions have sent draft after draft of reinforcements to the front, and some of them have been recruited up to strength two or three times over.

Two wealthy Americans had rented a shooting in the Highlands at war rates, and, full of anticipation, arrived on the scene with their guns, etc. The first day there they walked into the village, where they got into conversation with an ancient Highlander.

"Is the sport good about here?" asked one of the visitors.

"Ay, nae sae bad" replied the be-whiskered native cautiously.

"Er—are there any deer in the neighborhood?" asked the American eagerly.

"Weel" replied the Highlander, still more cautiously, "theris wils yin a year or two back, but the gairn yis aye shooting at the puir beastie, an' Aw thinekin' it left the deestrict."

Among the many remarkable yields of wheat in Alberta this year that of Mr. L. Carpenter of Three Hills will take a prominent place. The field was measured and the grain weighed showing the average to be 65 bushels per acre.

W. N. U. 1084

Raising Game Birds

How to Raise Wild Ducks on the Farm

"Why not grow wild ducks on the farm, both for pleasure and for profit?" inquires Fred L. Holmes in Country Gentleman, and proceeds to tell you how, thusly:

"Prof. J. C. Halpin, of the Wisconsin Experiment Station, has demonstrated that the wild mallard is readily domesticated and may easily be raised by farmers who have small ponds or streams. Professor Halpin started about five years ago with a single pair. Although he sold many last year, he now has a flock of more than 300. The bird propagates so rapidly—from thirty to forty eggs a season—and shows the inherent ability to shift for itself so early an age that the plan has evidences of being a good commercial proposition.

Naturally the first question asked is how these birds may be kept in captivity. The original stock was bagged and sent to the experiment station over to Professor Halpin. He clipped one wing of each bird to the first joint. This following spring the thirty-odd eggs laid were divided between the incubator and the mother. The little ones became so domesticated from handling after hatching that they were even greater pets than the domesticated ducks on the farm. Their rapid increase in numbers has not changed this condition.

"It is a sight worth seeing to behold these 200 mallards start on the exercise flights about four o'clock in the morning and just before sundown, sometimes in groups, there in an unbroken straight line. At times during the day they may take a spin, but when the weather is hot they prefer to lie in some shady place and quack family gossip. Sometimes they will go miles away or alight in pasture long distances from the yards that have been fenced off for them. A word to the farm dog with whom they have been raised and he is after them. As if they understand the message they rise and circle to the yards.

Warts will render the prettiest hands unsightly. Clear the excesses away by using Holloway's Corn Cure, which acts thoroughly and painlessly.

Eye Test For Recruits to be Modified

The militia department is preparing a modified eye test for recruits which will not be so stringent as that now in use. The test in use now is the same as that used for the South African war, where much of the rifle fire was at 2,000 yards and upwards. There is not the need of such keen eye sight for the fighting in France, and the test has been made much less difficult in England for this war because the range of rifle shooting is comparatively short.

The modified test will allow a lot of men to join who have not been able to do so in the past. It is estimated that 25 per cent. of all the men who apply are turned down on account of their eyes.

Minard's Liniment Cures Diphtheria.

Canada and the Rebuilding of Belgium

During 1913, in a time of peace, says "Canada Lumberman," Belgium imported building and rough furniture materials to the following extent: From Germany, 332,256,736 kilogrammes (1,000 kilogrammes approximately being equal to one ton); from the United Kingdom, 156,633,642 kilogrammes; from France, 145,096,746 kilogrammes; from the Netherlands, 38,073,465 kilogrammes; from the United States, 9,361,978 kilogrammes. Germany had a strangle hold upon the trade.

The Belgians are determined not to take up again their business relations with the Germans. All the great volume of trade with Germany will cease and the building materials which made up her 1913 exports to Belgium amounting to over 322,000,000 kilogrammes, must come from other countries.

Canada should certainly have a look in at this important trade.

"Bliggins is a remarkable fisherman."

"Yes. I honestly believe it's more wonderful for a man to think up the stories Bliggins tells than it would be actually to catch the fish."

Editor—Do you know how to run a newspaper?

Applicant—No, sir.

Editor—Well, I'll try you. I guess you've had experience.

A FRIENDLY GROCER

Dropped a Valuable Hint

"For about eight years," writes a lady, "I suffered from nervousness—a part of the time down in bed.

"Sometimes I would get numb and it would be almost impossible for me to speak. At other times I would have severe bilious attacks, and my heart would flutter painfully when I would walk fast, or sweep.

"I have taken enough medicine to start a small drug store, but without permanent benefit. One evening our grocer was asking my husband how I was, and urged that I quit coffee and use Postum, so he brought home a package and I made it according to directions and we were both delighted with it. We quit coffee altogether and used only Postum." (Tea produces about the same effects as coffee, because they both contain the drugs caffeine and tannin.)

"I began to get better, and in a month's time looked like another person. The color came back to my cheeks. I began to sleep well, my appetite was good and I commenced to take on flesh and become interested in everything about the house.

"Finally I was able to do all my own work without the least sign of my old trouble." Name given by Canadian Postum Co., Windsor, Ont.

Postum comes in two forms:

Postum Cereal—the original form—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—a soluble powder—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 50c tins.

Both kinds are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup.

"There's a Reason" for Postum—sold by Grocers.

Pleurisy Pains Vanish!

Chest Colds Cured!

Nerviline Has Never Failed To Cure

Nerviline Is Your Relief

Nerviline just rubbed on, lots of it, will ease that drawn, tight feeling over your ribs, will relieve the pain, will have you smiling and happy in no time.

"I caught cold last week while morning," writes P. T. Mallory, from Linden. "My chest was full of congestion, my throat was mighty sore, and I had the fiercest stitch in my side you could imagine. As a boy I was accustomed to have my mother use Nerviline for all our minor ailments, and remembering what confidence she had in Nerviline, I sent out for a bottle at once. Between noon and eight o'clock I had a whole bottle rubbed on, and then got into a perspiration under the blankets. This drove the Nerviline in good and deep, and I woke up next morning fresh as a dollar and absolutely cured. Nerviline is now always part of my traveling kit, and I will never be without it."

Without accepting as technically accurate the somewhat picturesque details published, it may be assumed that the admiralty designers have succeeded in producing vessels with the heaviest of guns which are practically immune to torpedo attack. The despatches occasionally refer to monitors in use by the British navy. Not very much is known publicly about them. Mr. Ashmead Bartlett printed a description of them, but Engineering is not disposed to accept his "picturesque details" as "technically accurate." Probably they were not intended to be so. They are vessels of a new type and are practically immune from torpedo attack. They are described as adapted to "amphibious warfare," which we assume means that they can do effective work from the sea against land fortifications because they are of such light draft that they can get close in shore and therefore, while afloat, really serve the same purpose as if they were a part of the land. The design and construction of these vessels have been the work of the admiralty staff of naval construction. Engineering says of them:

"Without accepting as technically accurate the somewhat picturesque details published, it may be assumed that the admiralty designers have succeeded in producing vessels with the heaviest of guns which are practically immune to torpedo attack."

The large 56c family size bottle is the most economical, or you can easily get the 25c trial size from any dealer.

Bullet-Proof Stretcher

A Contrivance Mounted on Wheels That Gives Protection to Ambulance Men

Fighting conditions have become so strenuous in the war zone that there is no certainty when or where the field attendants or Red Cross men will be given immunity from attack when performing their duties of rescuing the wounded, and this is especially the case when working between the lines of opposing trenches, for the ever-present "sniper" is always on the look out for a victim. To meet these conditions a bullet-proof stretcher-cover has been invented, which appears to meet the conditions perfectly. This consists of a long metal shield, arched at the top, and high enough to enable the attendants to stand upright within. At the front end the shield is rounded and sloped backwards to deflect bullets, and two "eyes" are provided, through which the attendants can see to direct their course and locate the wounded. The whole contrivance is mounted on four wheels, and is provided with arrangements for supporting a stretcher. With this contrivance two hospital attendants can make their way in safety over a field exposed to rifle fire, and after rolling the shield over a wounded soldier, he is placed on the stretcher, when a retreat is made to a place of safety.

The Penalty of Disraeli Policy

"Those who believe in poetic justice" may find in the present situation the penalty for that policy of peace with honor which Disraeli pursued in 1847 and 1878. By the Treaty of San Stefano, which Great Britain then tore up, the little vassal of Monastir, which has recently twice set the Balkans ablaze, was included in Bulgaria. We placed it once more under the Turks, with results that now stimulate repentance. More over, by the same diplomatic bargain, we removed from Armenia those Russian troops which were occupying that province as a safeguard against the massacre of Christians, and doubtless also as a preliminary to complete absorption of Armenia under the sceptre of the Czar. Turkey rented Cyprus to us as a pledge that she would respect the lives and property of these Christians. We have kept Cyprus, but the Armenians have, in the meantime disappeared!—London Truth.

The Hard Winter in Europe

At the request of the French army authorities, a government meteorologist has drawn up a forecast of the weather for this coming winter, according to the Paris correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette, in which he prophesies that the season will be the worst ever known.

The meteorologist visited the Alps and obtained the views of experienced mountaineers. The latter told him that the Alpine field mice, instead of burrowing some ten or twelve inches, as usual, in order to pass the winter comfortably, have gone down fully three feet.

Trees and plants point to the same conclusion, the ash and heather being particularly emphatic in their weather signals.

The army authorities already have acted on this advice in preparations for clothing the troops during the cold months.

Minard's Liniment Cures Colds, &c.

How Turkey Entered War

"It will be remembered that Turkey got into the war by one of her battle cruisers firing on a Russian port in the Black Sea," says Mr. Bouck White, who has lately returned from Constantinople. "The Turkish minister of marine, a Young Turk of prominence, was in a club in Constantinople playing cards. A messenger entered, and told him that one of the boats in his navy had fired on the Russians, thus creating a crisis."

The face of the minister went white. "I didn't know anything about it!" he gasped out; "I didn't know anything about it!" Enver, the war minister, at the behest of his German owners, had forced the issue over the heads of fellow members in his own cabinet and to their entire ignorance.

"Some collection box" is how an American religious paper describes a unique collection box said to have been invented by an Oklahoma man.

If a member of the congregation drops into it a 25 cent piece or a coin of larger value there is silence. If he contributes a 10 cent piece a bell rings, a 5 cent piece sounds a whistle and a cent fires a blank cartridge. If anyone pretends to be asleep when the box passes it awakens him with a watchman's rattle, and a kodak takes his portrait.

Dangers in High Places

"King George fell from his horse; perhaps the Kaiser will now get a kick in the wrist from the chank of his automobile!"—Detroit Free Press.

And perhaps after that, President Wilson will get squinted in the eye while filling his fountain pen for another note!—London (Ont.) Advertiser.

"From your letter . . ." says a distinguished German firm, writing to a customer in a neutral country.

"We are sorry to see that you have not the slightest idea of the sad position of German transmarine business at the present time." Meanwhile I have to reckon with the impossibility of sending you consignments through neutral countries.

"We reckon the value of the business which has been destroyed through England's commercial war, on a moderate estimation, of the capital value of the average profits of the last ten years."

"Boh' kinds are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup."

"There's a Reason" for Postum—sold by Grocers.

The New Monitors

Vessels With the Heaviest of Guns Practically Immune to Torpedo Attack

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The large 56c family size bottle is the most economical, or you can easily get the 25c trial size from any dealer.



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Meets Every Monday Evening at 8 in the Larkin Hall

Visiting brethren cordially invited.

F. Scott. Noble Grand
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No. 35

KNIGHTS of PYTHIAS

—meet—
Every Thursday, at 8 P.M.,
—IN—
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Choose your Cloth pattern and Suit Style.
We can make you a Suit to your exact physique in five days—an express train schedule at the shops.

Special Order Tailoring we call Bespoke Tailoring, they term it in England.

300 imported British fabrics to choose from: Worsts, Sers, Tweeds, Cheviots, Vienas, Homespuns. 20 new designs in men's styles.

\$15 up to \$35, \$40. Exclusive importations in the higher-priced garments.

The Hicks Trading Co. Gleichen, - - Alta.

DR. DEVAN'S FEMALE PILLS Reliable medicine for all Female Complaints. 25 box or three for \$10, at drug stores. Mailed to address on receipt of price. THE SCOBELL DRUG CO., St. Catharines, Ontario.

PHOSPHONAL FOR MEN Restores Vim and Vitality! Tonic—will build you up. 25 box or two for \$5, at drug stores, or by mail on receipt of price. THE SCOBELL DRUG CO., St. Catharines, Ontario.

Sold at Yates Drug Store

THE GLEICHEN CALL

W. PARK EVANS, PROPRIETOR

Published Every Thursday in The Heart of a Wonderfully Rich Farming and Ranching District.

SUBSCRIPTION, \$1.50 Per Year. FOREIGN COUNTRIES \$2.00

Exchange Must be added to Checks

THURSDAY, JANUARY 20, 1916

According to an estimate made by the Calgary Board of Trade, the value of the livestock, dairy and other farm produce, not including grain, in Alberta for 1915, was \$82,000,000. Adding the value of the grain crop a total of about \$150,000,000 is arrived at. This is somewhat over a \$1,000 per family for every family in Alberta, including those in the cities and towns, and although Alberta's greatest wealth is from the farm, it must not be forgotten that the province has other very important industries such as coal mining and lumbering, which would raise the income per family considerably higher than the above figure.

Experiments in the growing of hemp for cordage purposes are to be undertaken in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba during the coming season. Seed for the purpose has been imported from Kentucky, and if the crop is as successful as expected it may prove the basis of another important industry in this country.

Alberta's Tax Rate

On account of many unfounded statements which have been circulated with regard to the rate of taxation prevailing in Western Canada since the outbreak of war the following statement secured from the Deputy Minister of Municipal Affairs for Alberta ought to set at rest any notion that there is excessive taxation of farm lands in this country. He writes:

"With reference to your enquiry re rate of taxation for municipal and local improvement purposes throughout the province, I may say that the maximum tax which may be levied for local improvement purposes is seven and one-half cents per acre or \$12 per quarter section. The maximum rate of taxation for municipal purposes is ten mills on the dollar. This rate on the average assessment of \$10 per acre would make a maximum tax for municipal purposes on each quarter section of \$16. Outside of the organized localities a very small tax varying from one and one-quarter cents per acre to three and one-eighth cents per acre is collected by the Department for local improvement purposes.

"Taxes levied for educational or school purposes vary from one and one-quarter cents per acre for educational taxes on lands which are not within the boundaries of any school district, to a maximum of twelve cents per acre in organized school districts. Where a rural school district is within the boundaries of a rural municipality, school taxes are, of course, levied by the municipality according to value instead of by the acre, but the amount levied will, as a rule, be practically the same as that levied on lands in rural school districts that are not within rural municipalities.

"It will be noted from this that the total amount which may be collected from a quarter section for both school and municipal purposes is in the neighborhood of \$35 per quarter section, but these amounts are entirely controlled by the councillors elected by the ratepayers of the municipality, and the school trustees elected by the ratepayers of the school district. The only tax on rural lands of any consequence which is not controlled entirely by the local self-government carried on by the school boards and the councils of the local improvement districts and rural municipalities, is the tax of one per cent on the assessed value levied by the provincial government under the Wild Land Tax Act, and this only applies to lands that are not being used to a moderate extent for grain-growing or stock-raising.

"While I have mentioned \$35 as about the maximum per quarter section which may be collected, the average tax is usually a great deal lower. For example, in the year 1914, the average rate for municipal purposes in rural municipalities in the province was some four and one-half mills on the dollar, and the average rate in the local improvement districts was about five and three-quarter cents per acre.

"I have mentioned \$10 per acre as an assessed value as this would appear to be about the average assessed value in our rural municipalities.—(Signed JOHN PERRELL.)

Farms For Sale

340 acres of the best land in the Gleichen district, all but 33 acres broken and 150 now in crop. There is a good house, stable and three granaries on the property, as well as five horses, a number of pigs and about 200 chickens all of which is offered at \$10,000, \$4,000 cash down required and balance on easy payments.

Also several other farms for sale.

Apply to Box F, Call office, Gleichen.

Buy an Irrigated Farm From The CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY

BECAUSE:

Irrigation makes the farmer independent of rainfall, and insures good crops, not occasionally, but every year.

Irrigation makes possible the successful culture of alfalfa, the king of fodders, which insures best returns in dairy and mixed farming.

Irrigation means intensive farming and close settlement, with all the advantages of a densely populated agricultural community.

Irrigation in the Canadian Pacific Railway Irrigation Block is no longer an experiment, the year 1914 having absolutely demonstrated its success wherever intelligently applied.

You can buy irrigated land from the Canadian Pacific Railway at prices ranging from \$35 to \$75 per acre, with twenty years to pay and the privilege of a loan of \$2,000.00 for improvements (0% interest); no principal payment at end of first or second years and no water rental for first year. Assurances are also given in supplying stock in approved instances.

This is the most liberal offer of irrigated farm land on record. Get full particulars from

ALLAN CAMERON, Gen. Supt. of Lands,
Desk 35, Dept. of Natural Resources, Canadian Pacific Railway,
CALGARY, ALBERTA

For Rent This Space

to any Local Firm
at the same price as a
Calgary Merchant will pay
First to Come will be First Served

Gleichen Livery Barn

We have first class vehicles and horses and will give you the best attention at all times. Am ever ready to buy, sell or trade horses and will always have a full supply to choose from on hand.

Roy M. Allen

PROPRIETOR.

Thos. Davidson

Successor to
ROWE, ROWE & ROWE

Having purchased the business conducted under the name of Rowe, Rowe & Rowe I am preparing to give the very best attention to all former customers and invite all others to call and see me whenever they require anything in Paints, Oils, Varnishes, Wall Paper, Etc.

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Artist in
Wall Paper Hanging, Painting of all kinds

Give us Your Inquiries

For hardware of every description our stock is right and prices defy competition

Blacksmiths Forges and Tools. Nevership Horse shoes and Chisks

See our GOLDEN NUGGET RANGE with Steel Top and copper Reservoir Complete

on Base \$42.50

Heaters at all Prices From \$8.50 up.

We are agents for the celebrated Automobile Skates from \$1.25 up

Hockey Sticks, Tape, Pucks, etc.

For quality hardware we are the PEOPLE

KONAI PUKSAPUT

Gleichen Trading Company

The PALACE HOTEL
GLEICHEN



RATES :

Meals,	50c.
Rooms, First Floor,	75c. and \$1
Rooms, Second Floor,	50c.
Modern in Every Respect.	Steam Heated

You know as well as we, but you put off taking out a policy. Why? You'll be provoked at yourself the day after the fire that sweeps away your savings if they are not insured. What earthly excuse have you for not seeing us to-day? We await your answer.



Thomas Henderson
Successor to McKie and Henderson
REAL ESTATE
Fire, Life and Accident Insurance

THE OLD AND NEW

They used to say:
"Has anybody here seen Kelley?" But now at Cluny it is;
Has anybody here seen REAZIN—the

OIL MAN

He handles the highest quality of oils and greases obtainable—That's why.

Revelstoke Sawmill Co. Ltd.
LUMBER

We supply everything in building material. New stock arriving daily

Call and look over our Stock with us

No order too large or none too small for us to fill.

OAK for eveners and reaches always on hand. Also a good stock of Rough Maple from 1 inch to 4 inches thick and any length for all purposes. Estimates cheerfully given by

C. L. FARROW, Local Manager

Pte. T. Ostler Here
Was Struck With 7
Pieces of Shrapnel

Pte. T. Ostler, who enlisted with the Strathcona Horse, was in town last week and met many old friends here. He was formerly among the many ranchers along the Red Deer river who made Gleichen their headquarters before the railways north were constructed. He, like most soldiers, was rather reticent as to the part he played on the battlefield, yet it was learned he was wounded in the groin and had extracted no less than seven pieces of shrapnel from his wounds. For sixteen long weeks he laid in the hospital and then was allowed three months leave of absence. Already two of these months have about passed and in another month he expects to be again with his regiment. All will join in wishing him a safe return.

Bring your entries for auction to T. H. Beach at once if you want to have them on his sale bills for January 22nd.

A brief letter from Pte. J. Gittins in Bramshott, England, intimates that the 50th boys are all well and happy and they are still readers of the CALL. He sent along a few corrections for our "Roll of Honor."

We have just received a big stock of crockery and glassware. Come and inspect and compare our prices. We defy competition. The Gleichen Trading Company.

Harry Robinson Writes
From France

Miss Bessie Grieves has received a letter from Pte. Harry Robinson of the 10th from France dated Nov. 26th. He writes most cheerfully and says he is standing the rough weather well, although the trenches are in a bad state and very muddy, water in some places to the knees. But the weather was getting cold and freezing at nights. "Am making a collection of souvenirs which I will send you shortly. Have not seen any of the 31st boys yet but may see them soon. Gleichen is sure well represented in this war for its size and am sure will do it justice. There will be losses, of course, but that is to be expected in any war. I hope to go back and have at least as good a chance as the next. I have not been in a battle yet, but to me it seems like one big battle. The Boer war was nothing to this for execution. In one fight out here they fired more shells in one day than they did in the whole Boer war. So you can realize what it is like. This world will be topsy-turvy when this war is over and will take some time to be itself again. But I will have the consolation of saying I done the right thing in coming here to do my bit for King and country, and for Gleichen. Well, I am looking forward to eating my next Christmas dinner in Gleichen. I think the allies will have cleaned them up by then. Canada is certainly doing her share in this war and deserves great credit for the way in which she rose to the occasion when she was needed. There will be great times when all come marching home."

If you have anything worth selling at auction you should list it with T. H. Beach at once so that he can advertise it for his regular monthly sale on Jan. 22.

David McBean states that 42 acres of his wheat threshed out 58 bushels to the acre and his other crops were excellent.

For your wash boilers, wringers, ironing board, irons, etc., go to the Gleichen Trading Co.



The Supreme Court
of Alberta
1916

Sittings of the Supreme Court of Alberta. Appellate Division, and for the trial of causes, Civil and Criminal, and for the hearing of motions and other civil business, will be held at the following times and places for the year 1916. When the date set for the opening of a Court or a Sitting is a holiday, such Court or Sitting shall commence on the day following such holiday.

Appellate Division

EDMONTON—Second Tuesday in January, First Tuesday in April and Third Tuesday in September.

CALGARY—Fourth Tuesday in February, Third Tuesday in May and First Tuesday in November.

For Trial of Civil Non-Jury Causes

EDMONTON AND CALGARY—Second Tuesday in January and each Tuesday thereafter, except during vacation (commencing after the long vacation on the third Tuesday in September).

For Trial of Civil Jury Causes

EDMONTON AND CALGARY—Fourth Tuesday in April, and Fifth Tuesday in October.

For Trial of all Criminal Causes

EDMONTON AND CALGARY—Second Tuesday in January, Fourth Tuesday in March, Fifth Tuesday in May and First Tuesday in October.

WETASKIWIN—Third Tuesday in February and First Tuesday in October.

RED DEER—Fourth Tuesday in January and Third Tuesday in September.

STETTLER—Third Tuesday in March and Fifth Tuesday in October. Medicine Hat—First Tuesday in March and Second Tuesday in November.

MACLEOD—First Tuesday in March and Third Tuesday in October. LETHBRIDGE—Fifth Tuesday in February and third Tuesday in September.

For Trial of all Civil Causes

WETASKIWIN—Second Tuesday in May and Fourth Tuesday in November.

RED DEER—Second Tuesday in March and Second Tuesday in November.

STETTLER—Fourth Tuesday in April and Third Tuesday in December.

MEDICINE HAT—Second Tuesday in May and First Tuesday in December.

MACLEOD—Third Tuesday in May and First Tuesday in December.

LETHBRIDGE—Second Tuesday in February, Fourth Tuesday in May and Third Tuesday in November.

DATED at Edmonton, Alberta, this 20th day of December, 1915.

G. P. Owen Fenwick
Acting Deputy Attorney General.

Notice of Application for
the Transfer of a Brand

Notice is hereby given under the provisions of section 14 of the Brand Act, that an application has been filed with the Recorder of Brands at Medicine Hat for the registration of a transfer to J. J. Miller of Lawsonburg of two cattle brands U and PK

on the right and left ribs respectively, at present recorded in the name of Prince Kerr Ranch Company of Calgary, but which were sold to Robert L. Shaw of Stettler and afterwards resold to said J. J. Miller aforesaid.

In the absence of valid objections to the said transfer filed in the office of the Recorder of Brands at Medicine Hat before the expiration of thirty days from the date of the second publication of this notice, the said transfer may be completed under the provisions of the Act.

JAS. WILSON,
Recorder of Brands,
Office of the Recorder of Brands,
Medicine Hat, Alta.

W. W. Winspear
General Merchant,
Namaka



Direct Importer of
Men's Furnishings and
Dry Goods

Gleichen Roll of Honor

Appended is the honor roll of the men who have enlisted from Gleichen to fight for their King and Country. We trust that friends will send in the names of any we have omitted.

10th Battalion
C Marshall

12th Mounted Rifles
L Cpl E Wagstaffe

Geo Moss

N H Syng

Reg Jewett

H G Robinson

Cpl W. Bieby

P Rogers

F Duckworth

J Weddell

W Jefferies

A Ross

Lance, Corp., W H Nixon

H Shouldice

* L J Engstrom

A Michie

C A Blencowe

C Wynters

13th Mounted Rifles

Sergt Hicks

W L Clark

H G Robinson

B Wheeler

31st Battalion

A S Woods

T W Woodland

Frank Vigor, wounded

P Kingsmith

E Weddell

Sergt A Weddell

John Aitken

G Wakefield

56th Battalion

R Beacon

H Roberts

R Dodgson

J Edwards

Sergt Devine

W Kay

J Gittins

W Whitfield

56th Battalion

A Roberts

M Lee

G Conford

N Clements

W McDuff

M Lawless

W Vandell

E Keyte

J P Collyer

63rd Battalion

Sergt Harry Bowness

Frank Crockett

A Weaver

A Melville

A Wheeler

82nd Battalion

J O'Neill

J Woodward

Sergt John Roberts

G Maitland

Austin Brown

Rod Gooderham

John Olsen

Arthur Robert Jones

Frank Telford

J O'Keefe

C Befus

J Cassels

E A Wyndam

J W P Clark

N Harris

J Christenson

J W Egglee

J Williamson

W McLean

R Blacome

John C. Cruthers

A W Sibbald

H G'enn

G Wade, Medical Corps

T Robinson

F Smart, C.A.S.C.

J Herper, C.A.S.C.

FEARFUL HORRORS OF ARMENIAN MURDERS ALMOST SURPASS BELIEF

GHASTLY SCENES ENACTED BY HEARTLESS TURKS

Viscount Bryce Makes Public the Details of Further Massacres of the Hapless Armenians, Which, he says, Surpass in Horror What Has Been Previously Published

Viscount Bryce has made public the details of further Armenian massacres which, in a letter accompanying them, he says "surpass in horror, in all that were possible, what has been published already."

"I feel," his letter continues, "that such crimes ought to be exposed to the utmost, and that the charity of other nations will more than ever be drawn to the unhappy refugees when it is known what their friends and fellow countrymen have suffered."

Viscount Bryce says the details confirm and amplify the ghastly history of deportations by which Armenians in northern and eastern Anatolia were driven to a death of fiendish cruelty. The first part of the evidence, he says, was received by the committee of enquiry in the United States, and the second part comes from an Armenian gentleman at Tiflis, who received it from refugees where the events happened.

"The sufferers of the peasants and mountaineers in the region of Van, Mush and Sannum," Viscount Bryce says, "seem to have been more terrible than were those of the peaceful townfolk, described in part one of the report. Every successive piece of evidence increases the horror of the story and confirms the dreadful certainty of its truth."

After giving part of the evidence received from the United States, Viscount Bryce says that the following extracts were taken from his correspondent at Tiflis:

"Toward the end of May Djeved Bey, the military governor, was expelled from Van. Djeved fled southwards and entered Sairt, with some 8,000 soldiers, whom he called 'butcher battalions.' He massacred most of the Christians of Sairt, the details of which nothing is known. On the best of authority, however, it is reported that he ordered his soldiers to burn in the public squares the Armenian bishop, Eglise Vartarved, and the Chaldean bishop, Addat Shor."

"On June 25 the Turks surrounded the town of Bitlis and cut its communication with neighboring Armenian villages. Then most of the able-bodied men were taken away from their women by domiciliary visits. During the following few days all the men under arrest were shot outside the town, and buried in deep trenches dug by the victims themselves. The young men and children were distributed among the rabble. The remainder, 'the useless lot,' were driven to the south, and are believed to have been drowned in the Tigris."

"It is in such a fashion that the Turks disposed of about 15,000 Armenians at Bitlis. At Mush, early in July, the authorities demanded arms from the Armenians, and a large sum in ransom of notables of the town. The head men of the village were

Facts About Cyprus

The Important Island Great Britain Offered to Greece

"Cyprus is one of the most important islands in the Mediterranean," says a bulletin given out lately by the National Geographic Society, which describes England's reported offer to the Greeks for their aid in the world war. "There are just two islands in the broad inland sea larger than Cyprus, and these are Sicily and Sardinia. There are few islands in the world more rich in historical associations, and none, probably, more coveted by powerful neighbors."

"The island lies in the mouth of a pocket formed by Asia Minor and Syria mainland to the north and to the east. It has an area of 3,584 square miles. A great part of the island is taken up by two mountain ranges, one which fills much of the southern and central part, and the other of which stretches along the northern coast."

"The island of Asia Minor lies forty-six miles to the north, and that of Syria between fifty and sixty miles to the east. Although nominally a possession of the Ottoman empire up until the outbreak of hostilities between the Turks and the allies, Cyprus has been administered by Great Britain since the Treaty of Berlin in 1878, and now forms an integral part of the British empire. English occupation has done much to improve the conditions of health on the island, as it has been a stimulus to commercial development."

"The mountains of the island are wild and beautiful, and upon their sides the forests are still growing that were felled and prized in early Egyptian times. They also contain the mines of copper, celebrated among the ancients, still richly productive, which gave the metal its name (copper being a derivative of Cyprus). The highest altitude is attained by Mount Troodos, with a summit 6,406 feet above sea level. A wide valley runs east and west through the central part of the island. This valley is about sixty miles long, with a breadth varying from ten to twenty miles. The mountain ranges on either side send their waters to the valley through intermittent torrents. Much of this lowland is uncultivated, though in the northern parts grain is grown. The soil of the whole valley is good, and there is no reason why the uncertain water supply might not be supplemented bringing all of the land under cultivation."

"Turkish prisoners, who apparently witnessed some of these scenes, were horrified and maddened at remembering the sight. The odor of burning flesh, they say, permeates the air for many days."

"In the hilly country of Sasun the surviving warriors found themselves surrounded at close quarters by 30,000 Turks and Kurds. Then followed one of those desperate heroic struggles for life which have always been the pride of the mountaineers. Men, women and children fought with knives, scythes, stones, and anything else they could handle. They rolled blocks of stone down the steep slopes, killing many of their enemies. In the frightful hand-to-hand combats, women were seen thrusting their knives into the throats of Turks."

"When every warrior had fallen, several of the younger women, who were in danger of falling into the hands of the Turks, threw themselves from the rocks, some of them with infants in their arms."

Approaching Defeat Slowly

Just a Short Time Till the Enemy Will be Much Outnumbered

If Germany is not defeated in a series of pitched battles upon the western and eastern fronts she will be defeated by the process of attrition, just as the Southern Confederacy was defeated by Grant. Lincoln himself said that his own lines were worn so thin that they broke. They were not shattered; they collapsed. The time will come when the German armies will be outnumbered by two to one, and then they will be no longer able to replace killed or wounded men with reserves. Up to the present time the German, Austrian, French and Italian armies have remained about the same size as they were a year ago. The French army is almost at the point where it will decrease in numbers. The British army has grown from 150,000 to more than one million. The Austrian army has begun to diminish. Within a few weeks it seems certain that there can be no further German increase; the reserves will be barely sufficient to fill the gaps of war, and the lines will be no longer able to hold their present positions. They will begin to contract; while the armies of the allies will continue to expand. It is merely a question of time when the Teutonic alliance will be outnumbered two to one.

Writing on this subject in the New York Tribune, Mr. Frank Simonds calculates the original man power of the warring nations, their losses and the general military situation next spring or summer. In countries where the armies are raised by conscription it is estimated that one-tenth of the population is fit for military service. Germany, therefore, could supply 6,750,000, Austria 5,000,000, Italy 3,500,000, France 4,000,000, and Russia 17,000,000. Great Britain has raised about 3,000,000 under the voluntary system. In other words, the Central Powers had 11,750,000 available soldiers, as compared with 27,500,000 of the allies. He makes no calculation regarding the Turkish, Serbian, Belgian and Bulgarian armies, for allowing for the half million men the British have available for this theatre of war, the rival forces are about equal.

Germany knew from the outset, of course, that her only hope of winning against these odds was to defeat her enemies separately, to conquer France and force her to make peace before Russia got fighting, and then to wheel upon the Russians. This plan has utterly failed. It is essential to remember that neither side could use at first all or even half of its numbers. If the whole man strength had been hurled into the firing line, there could have been no reserves, and the armies would have grown smaller every day. As a matter of fact, the German armies have numbered between 3,000,000 and 4,000,000 for the past year; the armies of Russia about 2,000,000 and of France about the same number.

It has been calculated by the French government that the net German losses a month, that is, the number of men permanently eliminated by death, capture, or disablement, amount to 250,000. If this calculation is correct Germany would have lost 3,750,000 out of her total 6,750,000, leaving her now with 3,000,000 soldiers, or something less than the number which, it is generally believed, has been the average figure for active armies during the war. In that case the German armies have already begun to shrink. According to calculations made by British experts, German losses up to Nov. 1 amounted to about 3,000,000. Germany's own claims indicate a loss of 2,400,000. The only material difference in these figures for the purpose of this article is that, according to the French figures, the German decline has already begun, according to the British figures, it will begin about the New Year, and according to the German figures it will begin next summer.

Of course the other warring nations have lost in about the same proportion to the number of men engaged, the Russians and Austrians probably more. Taking the British method of calculation, Mr. Simonds finds that on April 1, 1916, Germany will have armies of 2,300,000 men, the French will have 1,550,000, while besides the diminishing French army, will be a British force of 1,000,000, and reserves capable of supplying all casualties, as well as another half-million men for service against the Turks or wherever they may be needed. This, too, is exclusive of all volunteers from the Dominions and colonies. In other words France and Britain would have between them on the western front armies greater than the whole of the German forces left in existence. Austria would have 1,200,000, Russia 2,000,000, all the men she can handle, with reserves to keep up this strength for years, and Italy would have her original army of 750,000, with a reserve of 3,500,000. On April 1, then, the Central Powers would have left 3,500,000 soldiers, and the Entente 5,250,000, while Russia and Italy will have millions of reserves. Britain at least a million and Germany and Austria not one man.

Britain's Prompt Action

Why the German Walkover Did Not Materialize

Viscount Haldane, the former war secretary, speaking at Hamstead, declared that the Germans would have reached Paris and perhaps Calais, had not the government taken prompt action upon the warnings which he himself and others had given of the German intentions. The British government, he said, did everything possible to get aggressive ideas out of the heads of the other nations on the continent, but that did not prevent the government from taking precautionary measures. Great Britain was not taken unawares, but was able to mobilize the army and navy at the first moment of the outbreak of war.

Lord Haldane expressed the belief that there is not a single government among the powers that has not been wholly surprised and taken aback by the magnitude and duration of the struggle which has since developed, and that nobody has been so much surprised as the German general staff, which "had expected a walkover in about three months."

British Wounded Well Cared For

Major Yardley Wever, of the Canadian forces, writing to his father in Manchester, says:

"The wounded are extraordinarily well cared for. All the medical arrangements are splendid. If an officer or man receives a wound at all serious, he is sent to England at once. The army service corps and the supply are wonderful. We have hot meat in the trenches, besides tea, cheese and a nip of rum twice weekly."

33,000 British Prisoners of War

The number of British prisoners of war in Germany is now approximately 33,000. These figures were given in response to a question in the British House of Commons by Harold J. Tennant, parliamentary under-secretary for war.

Portable Houses for the French

Circular Sent to all Lumbermen, Mills and Factories in Ontario

To present to the French government a number of portable houses as a gift, in order to relieve French people who have been driven out of their homes and deprived of most of their property during the advance of the German armies towards Paris last year, is the suggestion of a committee formed and operating to help the people. In the portion which lies this side of the present line of the armies large districts thus ravaged are being rehabilitated by their people, who are under conditions of great privation and distress.

Hon. G. Howard Ferguson, minister of lands, forests and mines, for Ontario, has sent a circular on the subject to lumbermen, mills and factories in the province. In the course of the communication he says:

"A gift from the great lumber provinces in the shape of a number of these houses labelled as a gift of Canada and denoting the province from which they come, would serve

EXPEDITION AGAINST THE TURKS FIGHTING IN THE GARDEN OF EDEN

WONDERS OF THE BRITISH ADVANCE ON BAGDAD

Marching Through the Land of Adam and Noah to the Ancient City of Bagdad, There Could be no More Striking Episode in the Conflict Beyond Europe

We learned recently the surprising news that a mixed British and Indian force was within a hundred miles of Bagdad. Should our troops reach that goal, they will have performed one of the most dramatic exploits in the history of war. They will have marched over 400 miles from the Persian Gulf through the lands of Adam and of Noah, to seize the place which even the Turks still call "the glorious city." Unless the allies take Jerusalem, there could be no more striking episode in the conflict beyond Europe.

The operations which have thus developed began modestly enough last November with a joint naval and military advance from the head of the Persian Gulf up the Shatt-el-Arab, the river formed by the confluence of the Tigris and Euphrates. After one important action the expedition reached Bussorah, sixty miles from the sea, and, perhaps the oldest seaport in Asia.

From the quays of Bussorah daring Arab navigators sailed many centuries ago and sacked Canton, in the days when Arabia held the secret of the sea.

It was the port whence Sindbad the Sailor, whose chronicles are plainly the exaggerated record of many genuine voyages, roved the eastern seas. Nelson himself has left on record that he visited Bussorah as a lad in the "Seahorse." Yet though the East Indian Company had warehouses there, never before has the port known an European flag.

The British chased the Turks fifty miles farther up the river to Kurna. One column went up the River Karun into Persian territory to save the admiralty oil pipe line. Another has recently pushed its way for hundred miles through the swamps and lagoons formed by the old channel of the Euphrates, and shattered a large Turkish force at Nasiriyah. A third column is now at Kut-el-Amara, only 100 miles from Bagdad by land though 200 miles by the winding course of the river. Long before it reached Kut the expedition was well past the worst obstacles—the shallows and rapids—on the Tigris. Though the river is at present at its lowest, there should be good water all the way to Bagdad, if we are relying on water transport, which is not clear.

The region in which our troops are now operating is of extraordinary interest, although the immense alluvial plain between the Tigris and the Euphrates contains not a single hill and hardly a tree. It is an endless flat, yellow expanse of the silt of countless ages, the richest soil in the world, the granary of early civilizations, where wheat grew wild when man first found himself. Somewhere in this area lies the traditional site of the Garden of Eden. The Arabs place it at Kurna, where our troops have been encamped since January, but Sir William Willcocks pins his faith to Hit, a place far above Babylon, on the River Euphrates.

There are very few corners of the world where the British army has not marched and fought before, but this is one of them. For a parallel to the European invasion of Chaldea we have to go back to the days of Alexander the Great. The British force is traversing land over much, if we are to accept the inviting theories of Sir William Willcocks, the ark of Noah must have floated. It has passed by the sites of cities where dwelt the Sumerians, that wonderful race whose very existence was unsuspected by scholars until recent years. It is today within a two hours' run "by ar-

ray" to the shores of the Persian Gulf, if it is not too soon to speculate upon the future consequences of this memorable conquest. With a revival of irrigation Chaldea ought to become again one of the granaries of the world, while Bussorah should be made an Eastern Hamburg. These questions belong to the still distant period of peace.

The advance on Bagdad is a daring feat of arms, but it must not be forgotten that the Turks may send reinforcements down the Tigris. The army of India, which has heavy normal responsibilities, is endeavoring to do a great many things at once.—Loyal Fraser, in the London Daily Mail.

Providing for the Maimed Soldiers

Canadians to be Placed in Institutions to Receive the Best Treatment

Soldiers returning from the front, according to the plans of the hospitals commission, will not be sent home, but will be placed in the convalescent institutions provided for the purpose. Since the influx of disabled men began, it has been found that their tendency is against going into homes. They wish to go to their own people. The homecoming celebrations do not always stimulate their recovery.

In view of the fact that the government will have to pay these men a pension in permanency, the commission proposes to exercise its authority and in all serious cases place them in institutions where they may be properly and scientifically cared for and their condition ameliorated. This, it is felt, is particularly desirable because of the fact that the pension is to be based upon the nature and extent of the permanent injury.

By way of overcoming another complaint it has been decided that the pay of an invalid man shall not cease when he reaches Canada, but shall be continued until such time as his pension begins.

Reduced Consumption of Spirits

That the per capita consumption of spirits has fallen to a lower level than in any period during the last five years is shown by the annual report of the department of inland revenue. It indicates that Canadians per head consumed .872 gallons as compared with 1.61 the year previous. Of beer, 6,071 gallons per capita were consumed, as compared with 7,200 in 1914, and of wines .095 as compared with .124 gallons. Of tobacco, 3,427 pounds were consumed per head, or less than in 1914, when the average was 3,711 pounds.

Hu Shipping Has Suffered Heavily

Of the 5,459,296 tons of which the German merchant marine consisted, at the beginning of the war, 230,000 tons have been captured by the British navy and 117,000 tons have been sunk and 397,000 tons interned in ports of the British empire. The remainder, except the few ships at large in the Baltic, are interned in German and neutral harbors. These figures were given out by Sir Owen Phillips while presiding at a meeting in London of a British shipbuilding company.

Cutting Off Military Luxuries

Generals and other high officers of the French army must get along with fewer automobiles and horses hereafter by order of Gen. Gaillen, minister of war.

Point of View is Everything

We have often insisted that, given certain conditions, the point of view is everything. Confirmation of this may be found in a recent letter to an English paper, in which the writer testifies, against that peculiarly English institution, the pessimistic press and public, very much as Admiral John Hawkins testified against "the croakers," while he played bowls with Drake, with the Armada in sight. A certain young officer, says the modern Sir John, shook the dust of England off his feet on returning to the trenches, with these words: "England's all very well to live in in peace time, but in war time it's too beastly depressing. I'm going back to where my livelier."—Christian Science Monitor.

CASH AUCTION SALES

Regular Monthly Sale at West's Old Barn, Gleichen

Saturday, January 22, 1916

Work Team, 1400 lbs. 2 Young Mares, 1400 lbs, in foal.
Mare 1500 lbs., in foal. 6-year-old Percheron Stallion
Several good work teams. Saddle and Driving Horses.
10 Cows, springers. 20 head of Weaners.

10 Yearlings, extra good Range stock

1914 Ford Car. 2 Bulldog Fanning Mills. 2 Gang Plows

Superior Seed Drill. Set Genuine Rubber Double Harness, nearly new. Oak Sideboard
Stock Saddle in good repair. And other articles too numerous to mention.

Sale at 1 O'clock SHARP.

Entries Taken up to Hour of Sale

THE GLEICHEN WEATHER REPORT

The following weather report is supplied by J. W. Jozett, who is officially appointed by the Dominion Government:

	Max.	Min.
Jan. 12.....	-25	-41
13.....	-15	-30
14.....	-5	-16
15.....	-5	-34
16.....	10	-5
17.....	28	0
18.....	15	-5

You will be at the Red Cross masquerade at 8:30 or miss a real good thing.

For table cutlery carvers in case, electro plate, etc., go to the Gleichen Trading Company.

O. G. Calquhoun returned last week from a trip of four weeks through the western states.

The hockey club dance given last Wednesday proved a great success. There was not a very large crowd present but those who were there had the time of their lives. The music was good, the floor was good and everybody felt good and danced to their hearts content until 3 a.m.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Ferguson and Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Wallace took in the reception and ball given by Potentate and Mrs. McKillip in the Palliser Hotel, Calgary, Wednesday night the 19th. The guests of honour being the Lieut. Governor and Mrs. Brett.

NOTICE

All persons are hereby warned against buying any grain, hay or other produce, cattle, horses, wagons, harness, saddles, mowers or rakes from any Indian of the Blackfoot reserve without an officially printed permit issued by the Indian Agent.

Also not to take in pledge or make any loan upon any article to any Indian under penalty of having any such articles seized and being prosecuted for illegal pawnage.

J. H. GOODERHAM
1841 Indian Agent

R. A. BIRD

Photographer

Gleichen and Bassano

Gleichen Train Arrivals

The new C.P.R. time table took effect on Sunday, Oct. 31st, and the arrivals at Gleichen are as follows:

Train No. 1—west bound—	2.40
" 3—west bound—	14.80
" 2—east bound—	4.07
" 4—east bound—	17.84

HARDWICK BROS

P.O. Box 186, GLEICHEN

Range, Snake Valley

Owners of all cattle branded:

I left rib  left rib  right rib

499 left rib  left rib

Horses branded:

D right rib

F. A. McHUGH & SONS

BLIND CREEK, ALTA.

Owners of horses branded H2 left thigh, 2H left thigh, 2 left thigh and 2 left shoulder. Cattle branded H2 left rib or left hip or both left ribs and left hip. 101 left hip — left ribs.

A REPRESENTATIVE OF THE TAUBE OPTICAL CO.

700 First St. W., Calgary

WILL VISIT GLEICHEN

EVERY TWO MONTHS

For Dates enquire at Yates Drug Store

M. Bollinger when renewing his subscription to the CALL said he had a better crop last year than he ever expected any man to have and Coy. Why is it, a careless seven year old kid can drop a half burned match in an alley and burn up all land if he could get some just to his own notion, and he had some to sell the buildings in a block, while an able bodied man has to use up a whole box of matches to get a fire started in a heater that has draft enough to draw all the furniture up the stove pipe?

You will mask next Tuesday.

See our Golden Nugget Range Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Tracey are happy in the arrival of a son and heir on Sunday, January 16th, at W. J. Trend's ranch.

The friends of Mrs. Chris. Bartsch will be pleased to learn that she has recovered from her recent severe illness.

Our farmer friends are having a good time in Calgary this week. It is due to them, one and all, and a great deal more.

The grand march at the Red Cross masquerade will start promptly at 8:30 and don't forget it.

The Bassano hockey team failed to show up last Wednesday night to play their return game with Gleichen. Their excuse being it was a little too frosty. However, when the game does come off it should be a humdinger as both teams are getting rounded into condition and the spectators should get more for their hard earned coin.

Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Hall returned on Sunday from Winnipeg and other eastern points where they visited friends and relatives. They

while away Mr. Hall underwent a surgical operation from which we are pleased to say he has completely recovered. During their absence they visited Mrs. Hall's relatives at Birtle, Man., and Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Dickinson, who were residents of Gleichen for a number of

years, and whose friends will regret to learn that Mrs. Dickinson was quite ill.

The services-morning and evening at St. Andrew's Church next Sunday will be conducted by Rev. M. C. Gandier, in the absence of Rev. Cox Clark. It is hoped all will make an effort to attend as Mr. Gandier has inconvenienced them to a certain extent in order to take the services. Rev. Cox Clark is still in Calgary with Mrs. Clark whose condition remains critical.